

THE VICTORIA GOLD FIELDS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Maiden, Alexander, July 11.

MORNINGSTARING THE many regiments which I have had occasion of late to give you news through these columns, on the progress of interlopers and other evils at these mines, it is pleasing to observe counter-movements of an important character are in operation. As the population becomes more settled and happy, homesteads raise their heads in the neighbourhood of the diggings, we begin to feel their conserving influence. When those who have been for some time on these fields look back upon the past, with its history of stickings-up, murder, robbery, and every other crime which the human passions can give way to, they will be glad to see that the miners have escaped, seeing that in reality we have had little protection from the Government. Protection to life and property has depended upon the strong arm of every man, but now sentinels are springing up in all directions. Towns permanent in character are forming on all the principal gold-fields—the great Bendigo will soon be swept away by the rising city of Sandhurst.—Forest Creek is fast concentrating the chief of its wealth and power in the ardent town of Castlemaine. Ballarat is in a similar inferno to that of these places. Though limited in extent, there is the nucleus of a rising community here, while smaller villages, or embryo townees, are rearing their modest heads at short distances from these great centres of the Victoria mines. But there are also other influences at work for the benefit of the colony. Magistrates are becoming more alive to their duties, and commissioners are beginning to comprehend that they cannot longer eat the bread of the State in idleness. The public Press has its eye upon the public office, and their shortcomings do not now, as formerly, go unnoticed. The highest officials (even his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor) are continually visiting the gold fields, induced, it is presumed, by the constant pressure from without to examine matters in a manner best calculated to arrive at the real truth. The Government find at length that the gold mining community will not be contented with anything less than the management of their own affairs, and have, therefore, freely offered as local government. The irresponsible reign of the colonial authorities is being fast brought to a close, and if the new dispensation which it said he was, shall soon find changes taking place, the effect of which will be little less than electric. Good government and order will supplant the miserable state of things as hitherto existing—“we are strong in hope, therefore, in the ‘Good time coming.’”

MONS LAND.—The Government is at length taking steps to redress the promise made by the Surveyor-General and the Colonial Secretary while at Bendigo some time since, in regard to the sale of large quantities of land in the colony. The first-named official is (and has for some time been) at the Bendigo, superintending the work of his subordinates. All the district traces are seen of the operations of the surveyors. A considerable quantity of land has been within the last fortnight sold at Myer's Flat, and realised fair prices. Mr. James Maiden purchased upwards of one hundred acres here, with the view of establishing an extensive cattle depôt for supplying the Bendigo with beef, &c. Many of the storekeepers have sold off their stock, and have taken to farming, and to the market the two occupations. Twenty thousand acres of land are now in the hands of the Surveyor-General, will be immediately offered for sale around Bendigo alone; this gentleman promised to give every dinner, dressed to possess himself of it, a cabbage garden; and there is now a prospect, for once, of a Victoria official being as good as his word.

LYNOTT'S HEAD STATION.—The pre-emptive right to 640 acres, with public house, punt, out-buildings, &c., on the Campaspe has, within the last few days, been sold to Mr. Robertson, the squatter adjoining the place. The purchase money, it is reported, amounted to about £6000.

RESIGNATION OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BARRY.—The resignation of this officer is announced in the *Government Gazette*. He was attached to the Gold Office at Bendigo, and is brother to Mr. Justice Barry. The chief reason of Mr. Barry's leaving the service is assigned to a fracas which lately took place between him and Mr. McDonough, one of the bartenders of Victoria, who was on a visit at the time referred to, to a camp in the Bendigo camp. Mr. McDonough will still hold the bar to the last, however, to the *Argus*, with a fair amount of independence in the exercise of his profession, never letting slip an opportunity of “pitching into” government officials, had drawn down the wrath of some of these gentlemen. Mr. Barry, an intemperate man in every sense of the word, insulted Mr. McDonough by assailing him in language not fitted for the columns of a newspaper; and the commissioner wound up his conduct by calling the barrister “a———.” Mr. McDonough, by “force of arms,” and without the aid of either John Doe or Richard Roe, forcibly ejected the erring brother of the acting Chief Justice from the tent. The affair was reported to the Board, and the enquiry was instituted, which ended in Mr. Barry resigning on the only alternative left open to the government.

DEFACATIONS BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ON THE GOLD FIELDS.—There is something very loose in the mode of conducting Government business in these districts, especially in regard to those officers who have the custody of large sums of money. Very recently a police inspector at Castlemaine was minus about £1000. His accounts, and the consequence disposes of the sum. The ex-pendant, Mr. Bullock Creek, near Bendigo, disappeared, a defalcator to the Government of several thousand pounds. Scarcely a month passes but delinquencies of this kind are brought to light, and they can only arise from the want of the careful supervision by the heads of departments. Enquiries are being constantly made through the columns of the local Press as to how the majority of the officials, whose incomes these expensive items would scarcely support them with the exercise of due frugality, are able to spend so much on race-horses and racing generally. Verbal statements, explanations are afforded by circumlocution above detailed being constantly brought to light. There are ample opportunities for doing wrong, if there is the desire for it, in the way of the officials of the gold fields, and there is too much reason for believing that events will transpire which will shake public confidence in the collectors and administrators of the local funds. Rumours of a very unpleasant character are prevalent, and it behoves the Government of the colony to see that the foundations for these rumours have not their origin in the idle gossip of the day.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS AT THE MINES.—These highly useful institutions are dragging out a very indifferent existence: arising, as is too evident, from the want of activity on the part of the Board. In many of its appointments the Board has been very unfortunate, especially in regard to schoolmasters and mistresses. It is very questionable whether the chief evils in this respect are not to be traced to the neglect of the superior officers, such as visiting the inspectors. Expensive schools have been retained, and a long time after their creation rendered useless. They were said originally to be itinerating in their character; but the resolve seems not to have been acted on. They were to follow the people; but the plan is not carried out. The movements of the ruling powers are too slow for the people; and thus by lacking energy they lose half their usefulness. The Board when it lost Mr. Westgarth seems to have parted with its vitality. Actively practical in all his movements he formed a strong contrast to the President, the honorable the Speaker. This goodman was seen absorbed by impracticable speculations and although he was a man of seeming use, he sees mountains where his like in the cleft of a rock would only discover molehills. What sort of existence the Board is at present it would be difficult to discover; but it behaves itself to its own detriment, and gives us some signs of renewed vitality. If it does not, the sooner the better they declare their inability to meet the exertions required from them to become useful to the gold fields community, who would thus be taught to rely on the voluntary exertions of themselves.

THE CURSE.—The ill-feeling against the Chinese men is extending to Forest Creek diggings. An attack was made recently, by a number of the real “Tipperary boys,” upon the Celestials, and a serious fight ensued. Fortunately, the missiles used were confined to stones and sticks, and the battle ended in favour of Tipperary, after a number on both sides were wounded. Paddy is a patriot of the first order in his own country, and there, content with his potatos, his heart expands with love for the oppressed of all countries; and, transported to the Antipodes—to the land of gold—will be the best which the land afford will not satisfy his appetite. His pleasure is here to be had to the winds, and he rides the high horse with great complacency. Oh! shame, Paddy! shame on ye!

MOUNT HOPE.—This place is situated near the banks of the river Murray, and gold has been found in the district to which I have repeatedly referred through these columns, extending from Robinson Crusoe's Gully, in the direction of Bullock Creek, and around Myer's Flat. (I speak of the Bendigo), are being well searched, and with some success. Milkman's Gully here is yielding fairly, and to this spot there has been a considerable rush. In Forest Creek the ground is very limited, and the old workings are mostly too full of water; but there is in the district of the Loddon a great

the river than Maiden's. There are rumours that the government intends to prohibit the public use of the rivial punt, but it is to be hoped that no such narrow-minded policy will be adopted. Such investments are fairly and legitimately open to public or private enterprise, and should be fostered rather than impeded in their progress.

JOHN BULL & JOHN CHINAMAN.—In my last communication I adverised a somewhat outcry being raised against the Chinese on the Bendigo. There are now between three and four thousand of these foreigners on this field, and some of their restless spirits among our own countrymen are trying to get up a demonstration against the celestials, with the view of expelling them from the gold mines of Victoria. A monster meeting as it was intended to be—was convened for Saturday, the 24th ultimo, and convened by a Mr. Donovan, who was connected with the late agitation against the license tax. The meeting was of the double purpose of forming the nucleus of a strong political society for exploring the gold fields districts in search of another Bendigo; and it was announced in the hand-bill circulating the meeting, that the question of the location of many Chinese on the Bendigo would be discussed. The meeting place, and Mr. Donovan addressed it at great length on both topics, and urged the propriety of forming a Prospecting Association, to be maintained by contributions from the diggers and the digging community, and summing up this part of the business by declaring that four thousand subscribers of five shillings each, would give £1000 as a fund for the purpose, an arithmetical conclusion which no one could dispute. It was also proposed that each of the prospecting party was to be paid 20s. per day for his services, by which it was evident that the “prospects” of the prospecting party were of a cheering nature. As regards the Chinaman, it was strongly urged that they should be expelled *et armis* from the gold fields, one of the plea for their summary ejectment being that they wasted large quantities of water in the course of their operations. A man dug a hole, should be what is now proposed.

The Sydney correspondent, in his article on the meeting, states that the miners have fallen in great demand at £50 per ton. The necessities of life generally are not rising, though still high. Fat bellies are not maintaining the prices realised some three weeks since. Sheep, too, have not, but not so much as cattle.

Gold varies in price from £3 18s. 6d. on the Bendigo, to 2s. 2d. on Ballarat. Flour is the same when I last quoted.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

(To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.)

SIR,—Your correspondent “Vistor,” in this morning's *Times*, constitutes a comparison between the market value of Railways in England and France, by which it appears that the average value of the former was 40 per cent. discount, and of the latter 60 per cent. premium. If we consider that money in England is always worth one or two per cent. per annum more than it is in England, and that there is always this difference in the Funds, or Government securities, of the two countries, the high premium of railway shares in France, and the great discount they are in England, is the more remarkable, and, I trust, obviates the objection that they are “sheepishly in favour of the French system.” “Vistor” enunciates the advantages of the French system, which are “worthy the attention of our Colonial Legislators.” So they are, but it so happens that they have already been adopted in this colony.

He says: “All the French lines have a Government guarantee, equivalent to not more than 3 per cent.”

The Sydney Railway Company and Hunter River Companies have Government guarantees of 5 and 6 per cent. annually for ever. Again, he says, “But here lies the fault of the French system, viz., that strictly associated with the Government guarantee, the companies are subjected to payment of interest, as well as for the construction of the railway, accurately defined, to the Government for the expenditure of their capital, as well as for the due execution of contracts, and the construction of the work.” It is clear that *Vistor* knows more about the French system than he does about the system in this colony, that three out of the six directors at the Sydney Railway Company are nominated by the Government, and the other three by the shareholders. If, at the election of the President the two of the directors are equal, the Governor-General has the casting vote. What better control could possibly be placed over the expenditure of the capital, and the execution of the works, than a system like this, where the public are represented by the Government directors, and the shareholders by their own directors? The Government directors are removable at pleasure, and they, or any one of them, without doubt, be immediately removed, if the Government should have cause to do so, or the Legislative Council should have cause to do so, in dependence of the Government.

“Vistor” further says that “the Government reserves for the benefit of the country the option of purchase of the whole line.” So does the Government in this colony. There is, therefore, a great resemblance between the Railway Companies in this colony and France, and we have adopted all the valuable parts of the French system, without probably knowing it. But it is not.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 17.—Arrived, barge 250 tons, Captain W. Hamper, from Melbourne 17th instant, in ballast; 100 tons, Captain Water, from Melbourne.
July 17.—London (s.), 460 tons, Captain Water, from Melbourne.
July 17.—Passenger—Mr. and Mrs. Merry, Mr. and Mrs. Langton, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. S. Haape, Mrs. Horden, Miss Abramson, Miss M. A. Bonas, Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham and 3 children, Miss Buntington, Master, Daigley, Smitsen, Gerhaert, J. Dight, J. C. Tirkle, V. J. L. J. A. L. M. and others.
July 17.—Vessels, (a.s.), for Newgate.
July 17.—Vessels, (a.s.), for Sumatra.
July 17.—Vessel, for Tasmania.
July 17.—William Denny (a.s.), for Auckland, Wellington, and Nelson.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Vessels, for Geelong; Mandarin, and Antipodes, for Geelong; Vulture, for Geelong; Triumph, and John Williams, for South Sea Islands; Peter Godeffroy, for Tasmania; Calais; Raven, for Moreton Bay; Quio, for Iquique; Samatra, and J. C. School, for Java.

CLEARANCES.

July 17.—Adams, ship, 160 tons, Captain Adams, for Callao, in ballast; Passengers—Mr. Adams, his children, and Mrs. Barker.
July 17.—Quito, ship, 363 tons, Captain Johnson, for Iquique; Samatra.
July 17.—Raven, schooner, 111 tons, Captain John Brown, Moreton Bay, with sundries, and 17 passengers.

COASTERS IN BALLAST.

July 17.—Ben Bolt (s.), William Mitchell (a.s.), and Tarwhair (a.s.), for Moreton; Iron Prince (s.), Clarissa, and H. M. Tarwhair, New Zealand; Chase, for the Yarra; Elizabeth Cohen, for Tasmania; Vesta, Young Billy, and Valentine Ward, for the Hawkesbury; Sea Serpent, for Xiamen; Plover, and John Mitchell, for Brisbane Water.

SHIP MAIL.

Mails will be sent at the Post Office as follows:—
For Warratah.—By the Yarra, this day, at noon, if not under weigh.
For Melbourne.—By the Yarra, this day, at noon, if not under weigh.
For Port Essington.—By the Thame, this day, at noon, if not under weigh.

For GUAM.—By the John Williams, this day, at noon, if not under weigh.

PORTS OF CALL.

July 17.—Ben Bolt (s.), William Mitchell (a.s.), and Tarwhair (a.s.), for Moreton; Iron Prince (s.), Clarissa, and H. M. Tarwhair, New Zealand; Chase, for the Yarra; Elizabeth Cohen, for Tasmania; Vesta, Young Billy, and Valentine Ward, for the Hawkesbury; Sea Serpent, for Xiamen; Plover, and John Mitchell, for Brisbane Water.

COASTERS OUTWARD.

July 17.—Ben Bolt (s.), William Mitchell (a.s.), and Tarwhair (a.s.), for Moreton; Iron Prince (s.), Clarissa, and H. M. Tarwhair, New Zealand; Chase, for the Yarra; Elizabeth Cohen, for Tasmania; Vesta, Young Billy, and Valentine Ward, for the Hawkesbury; Sea Serpent, for Xiamen; Plover, and John Mitchell, for Brisbane Water.

CHINA.

July 17.—John Williams (s.), for the Yarra to the Waratah, on board the Yarra, for Gabo Island, and I was told it was not practicable I was to deliver them. The Yarra leaves Sydney in the evening, and she will probably pass Gabo Island early the following night; and upon that occasion it was blowing hard from the S.E., rendering it impossible to communicate; and I consider, even in favourable weather, that it would be imprudent for any commander of a passenger steamer to make the attempt during the night at a place so dangerously situated at Gabo Island.

On my arrival at Melbourne I wrote to the Post Office at Sydney, to ascertain the time of arrival of the bad weather. I was unable to land on the oil at Gabo Island, and suggested that other means might be adopted for the supply of the lighthouse, and I am aware that that letter reached its destination. In May, the oil was transhipped from the Yarra to the Waratah, and the oil arrived at Gabo Island.

The letter then goes on to state that, in June, four casks of oil were put on board the Yarra, but that it was impossible, either on going or returning, to land the oil, on account of the bad weather. Provisions he had none.

Those of Dorpat was founded in 1802, and those of Kharkoff and Casan in 1804. A

normal institute for teachers was formed at Petersburg; others for roads, pilots, shipbuilding; schools of commerce, forests, and agriculture, medicine, &c., then commenced, are now progressing under NICHOLAS.

The office of public instruction consists of—

1. A ministerial chancery, managed by a director, three secretaries, and two assistants.

The object of this section is to receive and distribute all matters addressed to the minister, &c.

2. The department of public instruction directs, under the minister, all schools and scientific bodies.

3. The superior direction of schools forms the council of the minister.

The details are of no value in our present object.

The parish schools are under the inspection of the clergy, and are free to all of both sexes among the lower classes.

Boys enter at 8 and girls at 11 years of age.

No payment is exacted, and no preliminary knowledge is required.

Instruction is given in religion taught from an abridged catechism (of this we gave a sample a few days ago) holy writ, reading, writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic.

The Lancasterian system is adopted. In the provinces the schools are open five months in the year, but in the cities and villages all the year except on Sundays and holidays. Four hours a day is the time of instruction. Each school has a library; the lesson books are approved by the minister.

After twenty years' service their teachers retire on a pension. The expense of the schools falls in each case on the respective parishes.

No doubt the intention with respect to retiring pensions is to secure always efficient teachers.

From the particulars recited a hint or two may be gained for our colonial advantage.

2. District schools are intended for the

children of merchants and artisans. The

Russian language and grammar, geometry,

geography, Russian and universal history and drawing are additional studies; at the end of

each year examinations are held.

3. Gymnasia are preparatory to the Universities. The pupils are children of nobility, who

every year elect a curate who acts with the

directors. Logic, German, French, mathematics, physics, statistics, and Greek are the distinctive studies.

None but persons of free condition enter these

schools, because the children of lower classes

would introduce coarse habits among gentlemen.

5000 roubles per annum, are devoted to the formation of new schools.

In the tenth century, we find that the

Russians had advanced beyond the neighbouring

nations, and had become acquainted with the art

writing. In A.D. 987, he presented a specimen of this writing,

which appears to resemble very distinctly the

characters engraved on the rocks of Mount

Sinai, and the interpretation of which has been

lucidly exposed in a work very recently published in England by the Rev. Mr. FORSTER,

under the title of the Primitive Language of the

World.

Christianity gave an impulse to Russian civi-

lization, at its introduction; and in 1054, Prince

JAROSLAV founded a school for three hundred

children, to be educated at his expense, at Novgorod. Similar schools were established at Kief and Smolensko. At this period the rest of

Europe was in a state of feudal despotism, and all the knowledge was confined to the des-

potists and their adherents; the consequence being,

that the people, in their gross ignorance, were

the abject slaves of their masters' will.

Whatever progress Russia had begun to make

amidst this gross darkness, was, however,

stopped at once by the inroad of the Mongols.

These savages were quickly swallowed up

in the almost boundless wastes of Russia, and

this saved the rest of Europe, which, in turn,

advanced whilst Russian progress was made to

cease. Russia has never since been able to

catch her neighbours, who have outstripped her in all the arts and sciences.

The grand Duke of Moscow having estab-

lished their authority, light again began to

shine upon the country; and in the reigns of

the Czar JOHN III, and BOGDONOFF, phi-

losophers and artists were invited to Russia, and

the first printed books were published in 1563.

There was an intention, at that time, to es-

tablish a University, and numerous youths were

sent to England, France, and Germany, to ac-

quire instruction.

After some vicissitudes, under the ROMA-

NOFFS, the dying spark revived; and in 1679,

THEODORE ALEXIETCH founded an Ecclesiastic

Academy at Moscow, which in 1682 passed

from a school to an academy, in which all

young persons of the orthodox Greek faith could

be instructed.

It was not till the reign of PETER THE GREAT,

that Russia really advanced. He commenced

schools for the instruction of teachers, being

aware of what the Governments of some

countries have not yet discovered, that in

order to teach, it is necessary to educate

those who are to instruct the taught."

In 1708, all the Ecclesiastics were com-

manded to send their children to the different

These masses of various nations are divided

according to the census of 1829, into

Greek Catholics 44,000,000

Roman Catholics 2,950,000

Lets 2,000,000

Germans 450,000

Samoiedes 70,000

Kamtschades 48,000

Equinax 20,000

Indians 30,000

Tartars 2,100,000

Caucasians 1,400,000

Jews 550,000

Mongolians 330,000

Mandachurians 40,000

Gipises 10,000

Greeks 25,000

Persians 15,000

Arabs (Crimes) 6,000

These numbers are given by Dr. THOMSON, for the year 1833:—

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

July 17.—Rise 1 Sun 2 Moon 12 Morn 12 P.M. 4 P.M. 24 45

18.—TUESDAY, July 18.—1 7 2 5 9 2 2 23 1 2 45

19.—WEDNESDAY, July 19.—1 7 2 5 9 2 2 23 1 2 45

20.—THURSDAY, July 20.—1 7 2 5 9 2 2 23 1 2 45

21.—FRIDAY, July 21.—1 7 2 5 9 2 2 23 1 2 45

22.—SATURDAY, July 22.—1 7 2 5 9 2 2 23 1 2 45

23.—SUNDAY, July 23.—1 7 2 5 9 2 2 23 1 2 45

24.—MONDAY, July 24.—1 7 2 5 9 2 2 23 1 2 45

25.—TUESDAY, July 25.—1 7 2 5 9 2 2 23 1 2 45

26.—WEDNESDAY, July 26.—1 7 2 5 9 2 2 23 1 2 45

27.—THURSDAY, July 27.—1 7 2 5 9 2 2 23 1 2 45

28.—FRIDAY, July 28.—1 7 2 5 9 2 2 23 1 2 45

29.—SATURDAY, July 29.—1 7 2 5 9 2 2 23 1 2 45

30.—SUNDAY, July 30.—1 7 2 5 9 2 2 23 1 2 45

31.—MONDAY, July 31.—1 7 2 5 9 2 2 23 1 2 45

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1854.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1854.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Lyons-building, 57, George-street, conducted according to the usage of Lloyd's by SAMUEL H. SMYTH.
Captain Malem, Agent and Marine Surveyor for the Port of Newcastle, Captain in the Lodge, For Auckland, New Zealand, Captain Alexander Grange. Hours of attendance from 10 a.m. Rates of premium per cent., by first class vessels (free from average rates general).
Guinea... 2 Guinea... 2½
Wide Bay... 1½ Port Moresby... 2½
Moorer... 1½ Port Moresby... 2½
Towfud Bay... 1½ Port Moresby... 2½
Port Phillip... 1½ Great Britain... 2½
Port Steamer... 1 China... 2½
Admiral... 1 China... 2½
Launceston... 1½ Manilla... 2½
Robert Town... 1½ Java... 2½
Amak... 1½ Manilla... 2½
Port Macquarie... 2 California... 2½
Time Risks on First-class Vessels:—
3 Months 3 Guinea... 2½
4 Months 3 Guinea... 2½
5 Months 3 Guinea... 2½
The usual brokerage of a per cent. allowed.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH, Broker, 57, George-street, Sydney, February, 1854.

MONARCH FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Agents, 10, London Bridge, and 28, Regent-street, Waterloo Place, London.

Capital, £200,000. (Established 1853.) Empowered by Royal Letters of Parliament.

Sir John Murray, Bart., and Alderman D'Entremont, J. H. Newell, Esq., and Alexander D'Entremont, John Addis, Esq., F. E. Higgins, Esq., C. S. Butler, Esq., M.P., John Laurie, Esq., Robert Main, Esq., George Carter, Esq., J. G. Hammack, Esq., Francis Witham, Esq.

This Company will cover all the risks connected with the Public, combining as it does all the improvements in the modes of insuring, which experience has proved to be desirable, with the security of an established firm.

The underwriters of all the Australian Colonies are authorized by special Power of Attorney, registered in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, to issue Policies binding the Company, and to receive premiums for Life Assurance, for this purpose we have a credit on the bank of New South Wales to any extent required.

PREMIUMS AGAINST FIRE.

First class buildings, stone or brick, with roof of tiles, from 3s. to 2s. per annum per £100.

Second class ditto shingled roof... 1s. 6d.

Third class ditto inferior buildings... 1s. 6d.

No hazardous goods insured at the same rates as the buildings in which they are stored.

Hazardous risks taken by special agreement.

The rates for Life Assurance are the most liberal, tables of which, and every other information may be obtained at the office, Macquarie Place.

REIT AND SONS.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE—Notice is hereby given that the underwriters have been appointed agents for the above Company, and have received instructions to issue Policies on goods, produce, or weights, not exceeding in any case £100 per ton, on merchandise up to £100,000 on produce and freight from Sydney or Manila to Great Britain, India, and China, and also to take intercolonial risks.

The Policies will be made payable in case of loss, at the option of the underwriters.

In China, by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.

London, by Messrs. Matheson and Co., and Newgate-street, and Co.

Bombay, by Messrs. A. Barretto and Co.

Manila, by Messrs. John Parris and Co.

A. & J. Macmillan, with particular average, from 1s. to 1s. per cent. extra. **REITTER AND SONS**, Agents, 54, George-street.

A USTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK. Incorporated by Act of Council.

T. W. Smart, Esq., M.C., Chairman.

Thos. Holt, Junr., Esq., J. M. Murray, Esq., J. S. Darvall, Esq., M.C., Dr. James Mitchell, Auditors.

Frederick Edward, Esq., Charles Keppel, Esq., W. W. Wynn, Esq., Mr. A. J. Cairns, Accountant.

Messrs. Holden and McCarthy.

Agents, 10, Pitt-street, Tuesday and Friday.

To the Proprietors of the Committee of the Poor, Gentlemen—I request that you will allow me to make a deposit of One Pound to be paid on my share; the remainder to be paid in sums of Five Pounds each Share; three months to pay off the same, and to have the same interest added thereto.

So soon as Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds have been deposited, the Company shall be considered as formed, and a meeting of Directors appointed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. MILLER, Miller's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

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